The committee of Webstern to | but sees struck . All the bloods of barrely

ASHTABULA, O., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

## VOLUME XIII. NO. 6.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Two Dollars per annum. It paid strictly in advance \$1 50

ADVERTISING. One square one week \$ 56 | Two squares three mos. \$ 100 ton squares aix mos. \$ 50 ton squares aix mos. \$ 50 ton squares one year 500 tons squares one year

Business Cards of not over all lines per year Twalve lines or less of this sith initial mid28 a bouldto. Obitoary Notices of more than five likes, unless of gelieral storest, will be inserted at the same rate able

JOB PRINTING. of every description attended to on call, in the most task

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY. Physiciani.

DR. J. C. HUBBARD, Ashtabula, O. 642 U. P. M'DONALD, Physician and Surgeon G. W. FOSTER, Eclectic Physician and Sur-

DR. M. KINGSLEY, Homepathist, Kingsfig. 6. Having had several year's experience, he feel committee the feel committee of th

### Attorneys.

WILDER & FITCH, Attorneys at Law, Fisk's Black, Ashtabula, Ohio. HORAUE WILDER. January 1, 1863. R. H. FITCH. SHERMAN & FARMER, Attorneys and

J. R. COOK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law-THEODORE HALL Attorney at Law, Office

CHARLES BOOTH,-Attorney and Coun-W. B. CHAPMAN. - Attorney at Law-

dustice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds for Mich-and Lows. Office three doors east of the Tremont Ho Conseant, O.

### Hotels.

ASHTABULA HOUSE-T. S. Fuller, late

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, at the Depot FISK HOUSE-Ashtabula, O.-E. G. GLEA-

gon, Proprietor. An Omnibus running to and from every train of cars. Also, a good livery-stable kept in connection with this house, to convey passengers to any point. 486

### AMERICAN HOUSE-John Thompson-

### Merchants.

MEADVILLE CARBON OIL CO .- Meadville, Pa. Refiners and Dealers in Choice Illuminating Jila. Orders for the best grades of Kurceene, Rock or fetroleum Oils supplied at short notice, and respectfully solicited. JOHN CASTLE, Agent, Ashtabula, Ohlo. 632 HASKELL & SON. Dealers in Dry Goods Groceries, Provisions, and Beady Made Clothing. Also, Desirys in all kinds of White Wood, Ash, Oak, Hickory Lumber, and Flour Barrel Hoops, Main attreet, Ashabuta. J. W. Harkell. 616 D W Harkell.

STEPHEN HALL- Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Hats and Caps, Lasts and Shoe findings, and general Merchandise, 2 doors South of the Bank. A. HENDRY, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Cheuteals, Paints, Otts, Varnishes, Brustes, Dye Stuffs, &c. Cholos Family Groceries, including Teas, Coffees, &c. Patent Medicines. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. Pursician's prescriptions carefully and promptly attended to.

PRENTICE & OSBORN, General Dealers Provisions, Produce, and so forth, Main street, Ashibula, Ohio. 471

TYLER & COLLINS, Dealers in Dry Good Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c. two door North of Fisk House, Ashtabula, U. 416 H. L. MORRISON,-Dealer in Dry Goods Greectes, Books and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardway Crockery, Books, Paints, Olis, &c., Ashtabula, O. 415 GEORGE WILLARD,-Dealer in Dry Goods Grocaries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoss, Crockery, Glasswars, manufacturer of ready-made Clothing. Also, wholesale and retail dealer in Hardware, Saddlery, Nails, Iron Steel, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Olis, Dysatuffs, &c., Main street, Ashtabuis.

WELLS & FAULKNER, - Wholesale and J. G. WRIGHT. Dealer in Millinery Goods Worked Collars and Sleeves, and Fancy Goods. Next door to the Fisk House.

### Watches, Jewelry, &c.

G. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler. Repairing of all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Shop, opposite the Fisk House, Ashtabula, O. W. PUNGHES, Dealer in Clocks, Watches Jewelry, and Silver spoons. Clocks, Watches and Jrepaired. Ashtabula, O. Four doors north of the Office.

MANSFIELD & BRUCE, Wholesale & retail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. Ashtabula. L. WOLFF & CO. Dealer in Ready-made

GEORGE WILLARD, Manufacturer of Sash Blinds and Doors, on hand nod made to order. Also, Plan ing, Matching, etc., done to order in the best possible man ner, Ashtabula, O.

PANSOM & COBB, Manufacturers and Designs Planed Lumber, Window Sash, Blinds, Door Mouldings, Fence Pickets, Packing Boxes, &c., &c. Fac-tory and Lumber Yard, corner Columbus and Centre Sta-Cleveland, Ohlo.

GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel and Nails, Stoves, Tin Flats, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zine, and manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Fisk's Block, Ashtabula, Ohio.

T. M'GUIRE, Manufacturer of Tin, Coppe and Short from Ware. Strict attention paid to making setting up and repairing Stoves, Stove-Pipe, Pumps and Lead Pipe, Eve-Troughs, Conductors, etc. Old fron, Rags, Copper, Lead, etc., etc., taken in Exchange. Also—Sole Agent for the "Brillians Cose Stove," with the latest improvements.—

2 doors South of the First House Ashtsbula, O.

Q. C. CULLEY, Manufacturer of Lath, Siding Chaese Bores, &c. Planing and Matching and Scrowl-Sawing done on the shortest nettoe. Shop South side of the Methodist Church, Ashtabula, Ohio.

B OROSBY, Iron Founder, and manu-A Dealer in Plows, Plew Castings, Mill Cast-Most descriptions of Foundry Work done to order the Ohio. 625

W. W. SMITH,-Manufacturers of Sole REEVES & MURRY,-Dealers to Italian and Rutland Marbis, Grave Stones, Monuments, Table Tops dro., Ashtabula.

GEORGE HALL, Dealer in Piano Fortes, an Melodeous, Piano Stools, Covers, Instruction Books, etc. Depot on Park street, Ashtabula. See advertisement. 416

### Furniture.

DUCRO & BROTHERS, Manufacturers of Begins in Farniture of the best descriptions, and every va-visty. Also general Undertakers, and manufacturers of Co-dus to order. Main street, North of South Public Squar Ashtabel.

LANUS SAVAGE, Furniture Desler and Man nfactorer, steam establishment, North Main street, near the office of Ur. Farrifigton. Artitabula, O. 451. Livery Stables

H. F. & J. C. CULVER, have removed to the

M. G. DICK, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer. Also, Dealer in Short-Husio, Toys, and General Variety Goods, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio, 467

S. WILLIAMS, Wholesale dealer in Straw Goods, Hats, Cape, Umbrellas, Paracols, Ser. 160 and 107 Chambers st., and 89 a 91 Reads st., New-York. TELEGRAPH OFFICE-Western Union is sympred to the Brug Store of Hendry & Copeland, e. Rain and Conter Streets, three Goors south of Fisk B

J. M. ALLEN, Maunger. G. S. NEWCOMB & Co., General Dealers in all kinds of Blanks for Lawyers, Justices, Notari Country Offices: Counting House Stationary, P Booch, &c., del, 148 Superior street, Clevelant, Oldi kinds of, Blank Books Manufactures to Deffer.

EMORY LUCE, Dealer in Sweet Potato, and other Early Plants and Vegetables.
Also, Bealer in Preserved Prulis, Teinattes, &c. East A tabula, Obio.

# TIME TABLE OF THE

CLEVELAND & ERIE RAIL ROAD

| GOING RAST. |     |       |         |             | GOING WRITE |       |       |
|-------------|-----|-------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| 10.E        | X.  | M.AC. | W. KE   | STATIONS    | NEX         | Acm   | D. KI |
| 4. 1        | 8   | r. M. | F. M.   | 200         | A. M.       |       | P. N. |
| 110.0       | 15! | 3.20  | 6.00    | Cleveland,  | 6.55        | 10.6  | 6.10  |
| 111.3       | 3   | 4.37  | 9.05    | Painesvitte | 5.48        | 8.63  | 5.11  |
|             | 83  | 5.21  |         | Madison,    | -           | N. 25 | 4.45  |
|             | 31  | 5.17  | 00014   | Unionville, | FOR         | 6.18  |       |
| 1113        | M   | 5.26  | error i | Geneva.     |             | R.OB  | 80 -  |
| 1000        | 1   | B 87  | 27.00   | Saybrook,   | 1           | 7.67  |       |
| 123:1       | o   | 5.49  | 10.1    | Ashtanula.  | 4.47        | 7.44  | 4.12  |
| 91000       | 3   | 6.05  | 9900    | Kingaville, | 100         | 7.31  | H. 67 |
| 19.3        | 쮀   | 6.23  |         | Conneaut,   | 4.14        | 7.13  | 3.46  |
| 1.5         | 8   | 7.80  | 1134    | Erle.       | 2.16        | 6.30  | 2.35  |

Frains do not stop at Stations where the time is on the above tables.

And all through Trains going Eastward, connect at Dunkis with the Trains of N. Y. & E. R. R., and at Buffa o, with these of N. Y. Ctry Rails and Buffa o, N. Y. Ctry Rails and a Kon New York, Albany, Boston, Ningare Falls, &c., &c.

A. C. HUBBARD, Station Agent.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17, 1862.

### A PERMANENT FIXTURE. A. A. Thayer

has opened a splendid su'te of rooms over J. P. Robertsen, sirre, with the intention of staying forty years, to give the people of Ashtabola and County all around, some of the NKE PICTURES he is so wont to take. Yes, I intend. FIRST CLASS ROOM,

THE PHOTOGRAPH,

taken here, a permanent and heartiful one. Old pictures pure the partial policy and p

The Beautiful Picture you want !

and to all I say "Come and See." A. A. THAYER. March, 1800-

NEW England Fire and Marine Insurance Company—Hartford, Connecticet.

Cash Capital. \$200,000
Cash Assets, January 1, 1850, . . . . \$236,517 02
Although this company is young, it presents a record for soundness, promptness and liberality, for an opening success which is equaled by few. It is entirely reliable and its term of insurance fair and liberal.

JAEES REED, Agt.

Ashtabula, Feb. 1860

NEW SHOE SHOP.—Harry Redhead

which will be made under his on a eye, and with an fevence to durability and taste. Ashtabula, June 12, 1862. 567 H. REDHEAD.

DAINTS, OILS, &c .- 800 gal, Linseed 40 gallons Alcohol, 68 per cent.

300u fb White Lead in Oil—2000 fbs Minorel Paint—500 fb
Yellow Ochre—500 fbs jet Red—300 fbs Putty in Elaidere—
50 fbs Furniture Varnish—40 fbs Cosch Varnish—60 fbs Jappan Varnish—25 fbs Pennar Varnish.

Also, Chroms Green: Paris Green, Hampden Green. Chromse
Yellows. Red Lead, Black Lead, Lithrage, Indian Red, Chinese
Vermillion, Ivory Black, Whiting, and a large assortment of
Artists Colors, for sale by GEO. WIDLARD.

### Geneva Clothing Establishment

W H. CROWELL

Ready Made Clothing. Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags,

Valises, Satechels, etc., etc. No. 5, Pearl Street opposite the Union House.

Geneva, Ohio. We have just received a fresh supply of the above article which we are offering (for Cash or Ready Pay) at prices to sul

Thankful for the patronage which liss been extended to business, honest and unright dealing with our fellow-p

# Don't forget the place, No. 5. Pearl Street, Geneva, O.

Kingsville Mills. THIS Mill, Situated Half a Mile East the village, has just been put into new and complete core, and being supplied with a competent and experience miller, effers to do custom work in the manufacture of the complete core in the manufacture of the complete core in the core

est quality of flour, and kerry on hand for sale at all tupply of Flour and Feed. A share of public patronage is solicited, and every role expectation will be met in the accompodations and

N H. BENJAMIN. Kingsrille, July 12, 1862.

### MRS I. K. STODDARD, is now receiv-Fall and Winter Goods,

of the latest and most approved styles, Ribbons, Silks, Vei-vata, Freuck and American Flowers. Also a great variety of ladies fitraw and Silk Bonnets, Miares Straw, Feit, and Beaver Hats. All wishing neat and tasty Hats, please call and examine my stock before purchasing clawhere.

Crockery, A FULL assortment of both Common and White, Stone China of the popular Huran Fatter, the will be sold low for Cash, at MORRISON'S.

Boots and Shoes.

From the Girard Union

Like an Apollo In his fearless eyes, Il So blue and bright, a world of language That yet was all unspoken. He was clad In garments that bespoke him one of those Who nobly go to conquer or to die

For Liberty. And here a mother stood And gazed with tearless eyes upon the boy. You ask me why a mother's grief showed not In floods of tears, since soon must severed be The tender ties that bound those two togethe Yes, why? And now returns the answer and-She did not weep because she could not weep; The footsain of her tears had long been dry. The heart of that so truly noble dame Had felt its keenest anguish. Nearest frien And dearest to her beart, had cruel war, With unrelenting power, far aundered from her Companion, brothers and her other sons, And distant kindred, all lay buried neath A southern sod. Oh ! is't a wonder then That the relief of trarscame not to her Since o'er her heart and mind a palsy seemed To creep and deaden pain ?

And saw we too, An elder sister, who, with parting words, In sorrow yet in pride, did first address him; Desired him to hold fast the unsullied heart And aspirations high that were his wont; Told him to ne'er forget the holy book Which, with the unbounded love a sister bears A brother, she bequeathed him. "Ah I" she

sighed, "I cannot put in words my interest deep In you, my desirest brother, and the cause In whose defence you leave our home an friends. "

A little stater, with her childish grief, Her tender sweet and loving parting words, Clung to his hand, and with caresses mute Covered it o'er ; that hand which soob should be Raised against the rebel foe.

But dearer still, Though filing up the measure of his cup Of woe, stood there convalued with silent grief Another. Fair as all the charms of heart And mind and face could render her to be. Was she whom he had chosen to become The object of his tenderest regard. A day not far in future had been set Apart when he should give maternal arms Another daughter, and one well approved. But when his bleeding country called for more And hundreds, thousands more, in her defense He nobly sacrificed earh dearest wish

Among all the many, many grief-fraught scene Which the dark demon War has limed for us. The Northern people now are bound by ties Closer than ever. Each one of millions has A reparate sorrow, which has softened hearts That erst were cold and like unyielding rock We all may hope, may all dispair together,

In one great common cause.

### From the N. Y. Independent Results of Emancipation.

BY HORACK GREEKT. PITT [says Carlyle] that a nation cannot reform itself, as the English are trying to do, by what their newspapers call tremendous cheers.' From a Buby's Cack to a Gents Fine Boot Alas! it cannot be done. Reform is not joyus, but grievous ! no sir himself without stern suffering and stern working; how much less can a nation of men! The serpent sheds not I is old skin without rus ty disconsolateness; he is not happy, but miserable. In the Water Cure itself, do you not sit steeped for months? washed to the heart Gundulonpe, Isle Bourbon, and part of in elemental drenchings; and, like Job, are Guiana) produce and export more Sugar made to carse your day! Reforming of a na-since than before Emancipation, and this tion is a terrible business ! Thus, too, Medea. when she made men young again, was wont to hew them in pieces with meat-axes, cast them into caldrons, and boil them for a length of time. How much handler could they but

have done it by 'tremendous cheers, alone !" To the hasty glance, there is a positive contradiction between the two Divine assurances-"Ye cannot serve God and Mammon"-and "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all things shall be added unto you." Pro foundly scrutinized, they are but the opposite halves of one great, harmonious truth 'Horesty,' it has been well said, 'is truly the best policy! but only the honest can perceive and realize the fact.' He that re solves to be honest only because that is the best policy, is very likely to miss the success he aims at, and to look back with regret on opportunities to enrich or aggrendize himself which he lost by not frankly appearing in his true character of scoon-

-That negro slaves, if freed, would fall at once to cutting their ex masters' throats that they would atterly refuse to labor -would return forthwith to the worship of fetiches and the practice of every bloody brutality-that fire, robbery, rape, murder, and every form of outrage, would speedily devastate and ruln the doomed Colonies-such were the rueful and san guine predictions of the champions of Slavery throughout the memorable agitation that preceded the triumph of Emancipation in the British West Indies. A quarter of a century's experience has consigned all these dolorous prophecies to the moles and the hats. The West Indies have been all but left to themselves for a generation, and robust Blacks; while the White residentaining importance as a Sugar plant dents-always a lean minority-have rath- and it is quite possible that the improve gence and its brigade of police. Jamaica er latitudes should never regain the imporsince Emancipation; but her moral and Human Slavery. er portion of the British Empire.

French Emancipation is a more recent fact than British. But there is a striking | 814-or nearly twice that of the Free.

assurances that it was it hand—
assurances that it could but little longer be
delayed—hopes excited only to be dissppointed. He has learned to regard with
distrust all demonstrations in his behalf by
Whites—to look on them as new country

Whites—to look on them as new country

In the many regard of the many learned to say at dome and enjoy it; but when they
spend money unnecessarily in fine cloth and
jowels for their children, they are paying
them a premium to spend their time away

In the many regard of the first of the many lates the most attention and

they not his? How shall the master, from whom he has just been emancipated, deprive him of these fruits of his own la bor or compel him to pay heavily is labor for their use? What is this but a subtler selves, did not care to own their children through the heavens, a part is his—his form distinctions of races. I find very narrow sallen, suspicions, and his first year of free to place them in a respectable position afbire them is that old master who curses ties in 1840, is quoted. It reads : Emancipation, declares himself rained by it. There exists a profound and natural antipe pated philauthropy, from his rightful service. To return to work for him under the old overseer, seems essentially a return to Slavery-that is, to harsh treatment and work without wages. If each planter could pay for his lobor every Satarday night, few would have reason to complain of the lack of hands. If he could even pay for it in codfish, calico, and other necessa-ries of negro life in he West Indies, at round prices, he would have enough daily offering. But too often he can only prom ise to pay from the proceeds of his coming crop : and how is the laboring freedmen to

live meantime? In that mild climate, little clothing is required; the ample forests and waste lands afford wild f uits and oth in pumpkin," is no hyperbole. Exports and profit by the momentous lesson ! necessarily full off, for cultivation is re stricted; and the planters-who have been calling themselves ruined, and importuning Parliament for relief ever since there were planters-are raised more vocif erously than ever.

But, in process of time, matters steadily improve. The negto learns by experience that even Liberty connot be thoroughly enjoyed on an empty stomach-that life with. ont labor is impossible. No longer confined to the path from his but to the corn field, he travels and sees, he notes and reflects; and his artificial wants steadily in crease in number and importunity. His love of inxury, of finery, of admiration, can be satisfied only by labor; his family affections also make drafts upon his industrial energies : he learns by experience that, though some planters are banktupt or rascally, so that no pay for work in their fields is forthcoming, others are honest and solvent, and may be trusted with perfect safe ty. He improves in intelligence, therefore in efficiency; and his children grow up in blissful ignorance of the prejudice that confounded Industry with Slavery. And thus the temporary anarchy following Emanci

pation is succeeded by steadily augmenting thrift and prosperity. M Cochin shows by official statistics that the French Colonies (Martinique, since than before Emancipation, and this in spite of the depressing competition of the immense and rapid development of Beet Sugar in France, which has materially reduced the price of the saccharine sta-

So much for the Atheistic clamor against Emancipation as the ruin of tropical industry and the deprivation of maukind of Cotton, Sugar, Rice, Coffee, Tobacco, Cocoa, etc., etc. The fact that the greater bulk labor ought to have silenced this clamor ; but, since it did not, it may be well to show that, in the French as well as in the maturer experiment of the British West Indies, Sugar is grown as cheaply and abundantly by Free as it ever was by Slave Labor

But 'Man shall not live by bread alone. Sugar and Cotton are good in their place but Justice and Humanity are of far great er moment. If it be a question whether Mau shall be degraded and Woman trodden into the mire with impunity, or Christendom live as of yore without the cheap and agrecable products of the tropics, who would not sav, 'Perish Cotton, Coffee, Sugar, so that Man be noble and woman unshamed? Free Labor in Northern France had, for years before Slavery was abolished, been preparing for a triumph over the tropics in the production of Sugar, and its march, guided by Science, is still onward. Of Beet Sugar, the production has rapidly increased until, without a shadow of protection remaining, it nearly or quite divides the rapidly increasing consumption of

France with the Cane. France has no lands nearly so well adap ted to the Beet as the prairies of our Westhe British troops stationed therein hardly te n states, whereon the Sorghum, or cane amounting to a company to each five thous- of the Temperate Zone, is already rapidly er fallen off in numbers, yet remain scat- ments now maturing in machinery for the tered on their vast and isolated plantations reduction of Flax and other fibrous prowithout injury and without fear. Life, per- ducts of these latitudes to a pliable state, son, and property have been far safer in will preclude the resumption by King Cot those islands, on the average, than in the ton of the throne he so wantonly abdicted. city of New York, with its boasted intelli- If, therefore, the Cotton and Sugar of low -for an age, the most thriftless and hope- tauce they enjoyed during the second quarless of Slave Colonies -- has by no means be ter of our century, that result will be due come a model of industry and prosperity to other causes beside the overthrow of

social condition have certainly improved, At the close of 1847. (just before Eman a Free population (Whites and Mulattoes) must confess, I have observed the domestic and every gun fired by the President is an of 139,089, and a Slave population of 233, self-or nearly twice that of the Free.

exhausting and repulsive even when feast pine years preceding. Those who as slaves efficient, has combined with occassional had contracted 50 or 60 marriages per an A Common Scene.

This was the acepe. The first a stalwart youth Whose comely face was painted bright by health Whose form was like a Hercules, yet more

The man who stands upon his own soil.

(Applause) Banks has found out at the whose form was like a Hercules, yet more

The man who stands upon his own soil.

(Applause) Banks has found out at the who feels that by the laws of the land in mouth of Miscasippl that the guns at Sumpwheel which he lives—by the laws of civilized ter proclaims i Emancipation. Between of course, showed a preponderance over the nutions—he is the rightful and the exclusions—he is the rightful and the exclusions. to be free and to rest. In his vicious experience, freedom and idleness, slavery and
toil, are convertible terms. Then the but
which he has built with his own hands, the

of course, showed a preponderance over the
deaths, in place of the contrary. The total population, which had slightly fallen off
(1.758) between 1836 and 1846, showed a
which he has built with his own hands, the

of course, showed a preponderance over the
deaths, in place of the contrary. The total population, which had slightly fallen off
(1.758) between 1836 and 1846, showed a
which he has built with his own hands, the

of course, showed a preponderance over the
deaths, in place of the contrary. The total population, which had slightly fallen off
(1.758) between 1836 and 1846, showed a
which he has built with his own hands, the

other source. He feels, other things being

of course, showed a preponderance over the
deaths, in place of the contrary. The total population, which had slightly fallen off
(1.758) between 1836 and 1846, showed a
which he has built with his own hands, the garden be has planted and tended, why are And one more sign of progress in the same

Tue 10 craiges of7 ... Transparii secol seT

dom is apt to be one of little thrift or hap ter the attainment of Freedom. On this piness. He has nothing but his hands to point, the elequent language of De Tocquecall his own; the only person seeking to ville, in a report to the Chamber of Depuclings to the hope that it will be retracted thy between the institution of Marriage and as an absurd blunder, and has nothing that of Slavery. A man does not marry when wherewith to pay for the labor which he he is disabled, through his condition, from over sulkily requires of those he still regards as exercising conjugal authority; when his chilfugitives, by favor of an ignorant and addledren must be born his equals, and irrevacably destined to the same miseries as their father whee, having no power over their fate, he can knowlneither the daties, nor rights, nor hopes. nor carea, which accompany paternity. It is easy to see that almost all that induces the

the work of M. Cochin is made up, are of the owners of the soil. Words can not read and heeded. Not even the dullest ear palut them; they flow out of deepest founcian disregard them when their significance tains of the heart; they are the life-springs her own blood, said—"Petus, it is not hard is enforced by the roll of infinite musketry, of a fresh, healthy, and generous national to die !" So, too, when the French tyrant the thunder of myriads of cannon. May character. er edities ; and "Quashee, up to his cars our afflicted country especially hearken to

The Voice of the People There never was a more impudent false good than the assumption of the Democratic representatives elect, members of the various Legislatures, Governors, and other new Democratic State officers, and the Democratic journals, that they represent a majority of the people. There is a single test that will dispose of this pretense. On the stump every one of them was compelled to declare himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Not one of them could have been elected without this. The party journals were compelled to continue the same professions. Are they for a vigorons prosecution of the war now, and are they doing what they can to help it? they are, they do represent the people. I not, they were elected by fraud-they are swindlers, obtaining the confidence of the people by loyal pretensions, to betray

No one will attempt to deny that he was elected on a pledge to support a vigorous prosecution of the war. If he is not doing it, he proclaims himself guilty of monstrous war speeches in his District, and in certain localinies he was accustomed to stop in his speech and give the word, "Three cheers for Lincoln !" Now he goes to New York and addresses a Secession club, and declares that war can never restore the Union, but it can only be done by the division and humilation of the North. Yet he talked of the voice of the people. He represents the basest treachery to the people Had be talked before the people then as he does now, he would not have had the

ghost of a chance for an election. The Cincinnati Enquirer did not dis laim its declaration that there was no way by which the rebellion could be put down but by war, until after the election. Then of these staples never were grown by slave it declared that the real, gennine Democracy were never at heart for the war." And yet, after exposing that the Democratic success was procured by false pretenses, it talks of a change of sentiment in the people against the war. The change of sentiment is simply the chest played upon the people by the Democratic leaders. Every one of them who attempts to cripple the Government in carrying on the war, proclaims himself a traitor to the people who elected him on his pledges for a vigorous

prosecution of the war .- Cincinnati Gaz. In Blackwood's Magazine for January, s an account, by a British officer, of " A Month's Visit to the Confederate Headquarters." commencing Sept 11th, 1862, in which he speaks of Gen. McClellan as

follows : The much admired McClellan is slowness and caution incarnate; vigor and promptness are undreamed of in his philosophy : and from the first be has not only evinced a want of confidence in his troops, but from a desire to leave nothing to chance, he has not succeeded in anything. At the opening of his Peninsular campaign, when he had more han 100,000 men under him, he allowed imself to be so deceived by Gen. Magrader near Yorktown, that he actually opened his trenches and erected batteries, and placed a number of 10-inch mortars in position to attack a weak, unfinished line of open and continuous intrenchments, about five miles in extent, and defended only by 8,000 Confederates.

that the woman give to every nation a weak men show public virtue because they and she is as orderly and loys as any oth- cipation,) the Slave Colonies of France had recting their ambition. More frequently, I then South Carolina has a right to second er portion of the British Empire.

In the ten years preceding, there were similarity between the results as chronicled for the primary influence of Emancipation in the British isles.

The primary influence of Emancipation on Industry and Production is almost necessarily paralyzing. The slave has for years been tantalized by hopes and dresms of Liberty—reports that it was at hand—of Liberty—reports tha Slave population, however increased by the spend money unnecessarily in fine cioth and licentiqueness of the Free males, was thus jewels for their children, they are paying them a premium to spend their time away in the nice years from '48 to '56 inclusive, from home—that is, in these places where ances for profesiging or aggrevating his the marriages to those Colonies were 88, they can attract the most attention and unrowarded foil. Work work work with the first what they had been in the make the most display.

equal, more strongly than another, the armies. Our voice is to be the pro-Slavery? He stends perplexed, indignant, during Slavery, claimed them and sought the center to the sky. It is the space on limits to those difference. Men, my the which the generation before him moved in Roman stands at the head of the catalogue, its round of duties, and he feels himself and the? Ladino and Negro at the very connected by a visible link with those who foot. But I remember, when the Remai follow him, and to whom he is to transmit liberty was at its last gasp the culmination a home. Perhaps his farm has come down vigor of the Roman character was in Cate to him from his father. They have gone at Utica, when he gathered his friends to their last home; but he can trace their last footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being.

Some interesting domestic tradition is bundred years ago, when white feet pressed hand. He sported in boyheod beside the den down, starving with hanger and finally brook which still winds through the mead-driven to bay-and I will show you a freeman to consent to a legitlmate union is own. Through the fields lie the path to Cacique. Cato like, assembling the last lacking to the slave through the sole fact of the village school of earlier days. He still twenty of his tribe around him, to say, in Slavery. The particular measures of which the legislator of master may make use to stim- Sabbath-bell which called his fethers to the Brothers, there is nothing left for my but ulate him to do what he prevents him from house of God; near at hand is the spot to die." And together the twenty Cates desiring will therefore be always futile." where his parents haid down to rest, and of the tropics imitated the Roman at Ution Le us be thankful that we see the day where, when his time has come, he shall be How slight is the distinction of race wherein such facts as the above, whereof laid by his children. These are the feelings The Roman captain, when Nero bade big

### Edward Everett.

MENTAL EXCITEMENT. -- Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the ungs, destroyes the appetite, stops diges tion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves Sarprise spars the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke. Eminent speakers have died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it saddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he beard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

Man has among his servants the air, the brook, the lightning, the clouds, the frost. Before he was born, the sun stocked the man's hand on peremptory conditoins, not for property, but for us; according to the noble end of the gifts, and not for self in

dulgence. - Emerson. GEN. BANKS GOING TO TEXAS .- Upon the slavery in the U. States, all through. arrival of Gen. Batler at New Orleans to resume command of the Department of the Gulf, Gen. Banks will be ordered to Texas, at the head of a sufficient force, for the Union men of that State to restore it to the Union as a free Commonwealth. Thus the original plan of the Banks Expedition will be carried into exection.

Wendett Phillips on the Proclamation On Sunday, Jan. 4th, Wendell Phillips adressed a very large congregation in Boston, on the Emancipation Proclamation. The whole address glows with the fervid eloquence

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PROCLAMATION.

from our nationality. Do you suppose that nock. That defeat guarantied it to us any agreement could bar the king of forever. Yes; looking we can see the England or the Emperor of France from feetsteps of God. If we had not met with How absured ! If the shores of England doubtless the South would have eman were beleagered by the ficets of Europe, ed, summoned Europe to her side and be do you suppose settlement of 1778 would hold Palmerston or Russell form hurling true that the intervening months is knows no limits. "The safety of the flap of the Northern flag has lifted a slave people is the highest law." If we have no manhood so that he comes to us half a not this right—if we are not a nation—if we o idier, even now. (Applause.) moral temperament which show itself in all are merely a Confederacy, then Secession is its polities. A hundred times bave I sees right. Another alternative-please bear it in your minds. If we have not the right had by their sides women who supported to draft every living man, use every current them, not by advice as to particulars, but dollar in the way the nation pleases, we are by fortifying their feelings of duty, and di- not a nation; and if we are not a nation.

Well what is it to do? Is it a "Pope's the Union. That Sumpter cannon the right at the comet "? Let us see. One the right—the right of the war, the right—the right of the war, day since has ripeased the with. A cring and correct Cabinet has used ker's lips. Since the Proclamation, Gen-

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connected with every inclosure. The fa- the soft Indian of the tropics back, back, vorite fruit tree was planted by his fathers thro' his woods-bunted, mated out, trod ordered a negro of St. Domingo to take his own life, he faltered, and his wife seized the tword, and inflicting a death would, turned to her bushand, saying "Husband, life is worth nothing when liberty is gone !" (Profound seasation.) How near are the reces to each other ! The Indian of the tropics-the negro of the plantation-the Roman of Utica-and the patriot of the Casars? Yes, the negre will fight.

# The border states, after all are nothing:

mere bobs of the kite, North or South mere counters, belonging to which every party sweeps the board; mere pawns on the cheese board; nothing but the float-ing mud of the Mississippi, which the high tide carries North or South at its pleasure. They have not the possibility of making a nation, any more than the silk flow that floats on an electrical machine. Vi viale ! She belongs to tis. What exercised her South? Why, her manufactures. She breeds slaves and of course adheres to the world with light and heat, molded his land, buyers. The white Virginian-what is be! testator, stores up her treasures so as not ket seceded, he went with it. This Prociso bestow them all on one generation, mation abolishes the market and Virginia Among man's servants there are many la- without a Burnsides, gravitates back where these forces were each illustrated, and the physical effect of air on man described. What is true of the laws of nature is true of this contest, and I said—"Will the Bor-What is true of the laws of nature is true of this contest, and I said of the laws of force—that whenever a nattural law is enunciated, a moral truth is devil take them, let them join you; they take them, let them join you; they helper to us," was the reply. "We enunciated, in the same language. All don't belong to os," was the reply. "We force is preserved; what appears loss is don't want them. We can't keep them. merely transference. Every talent is the They belong to you. They are nothin sudden manufacture of a mysterious force. but weakness. The moment you take on It is not where people are, but with what the bottom of a bucket the contents fall to perceptions. The law of the intellect is the ground. The Gulf States are the botthat it is ours when we use it. The custom tom. Delaware, Kentucky Maryland, Virof men is to endeavor to pocket all this ginia, Tennessee are no slave States, prop-force. They wish some service of the spir-erly speaking. The system is dead there, itual faculties. The world is delivered into but for the stone wall south, that keeps from dying and being decidedly buried and this Proclamation when it abolishes the market, with the question of the Border States out of the arens, is in fact-as an act, not as a principle—the abolition of

WHAT THE WAR MEANS. It means Massachusetts, starting on the 19 h of April, through the bloody streets of Baltimore to colonize the Carolinas, and she will not stop until it is done. No: not if she stays fifty years, no, not if the energy of the fight shall divide the Union for a generation. The basest nation that ever formed a footstool for a European despot would disdain a compromise which took back that pledge to a proscribed and hope less race. We may be beaten back until Burnside encamps forth of Lake Omario, but while New England rests on granite of the speaker, and to any reader, whether ap- the black race is sure of its freedom. I proving of its sentiments, or not, cannot but be know what you can say: "Burnside an intellectual feast. We give a few extracts : attempted something and failed ; McClellan tried nothing, and succeeded. " Well I had rather have Burnside's failure than McClel Men say, the Constitution forbids this lan's success. (Prolonged applause.) The Proclamation. If we are a nation, no Proclamation was written and signed in agreement of one generation can bar us the blood that crimsoned the Rappahausaving his country in the hour of peril ? decided success within the first six months thunderbotts that should sink Napoleon to hardened the South by victory and deteat, the bottom of the channel? The nation into a nationality, at the same time, every

THE UNION INDESTRUCTIBLE. The Union is an indestructible ; no battles can divide it. of a dilw , was

"Vain is the strife! when its firey is past, Our future shall move to one observed at test. As torious a that rush from the induntain of as Holl mingfed in peace the wallies below, the Union, in viver, lake, noway and shr. Man breaks not the medial, when that the different allows and art to stanging or or down with The blue arch will bely here, the stature will be a Caroline! Caroline, those with fate that can never to see These are battles with fate that can never to see The slar down in the blue arch will have be furired. For its blossoms of light are the boys of the way.